

1064. Adulteration of calcium chloride. U. S. v. 200 Cartons of Calcium Chloride (and 7 other seizure actions against calcium chloride). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 9904, 10069, 10074, 10127, 10323, 11141, 11175, 11280. Sample Nos. 11807-F, 11809-F, 35130-F, 35430-F, 36460-F, 36472-F, 36476-F, 44142-F, 53013-F to 53015-F, incl., 57291-F.)

Samples of the product were found to contain specks, fibers, dust-like particles, and other visible undissolved material, readily discernible by the unaided eye when examined in the manner described in the National Formulary, whereas the Formulary provides that ampuls of calcium chloride shall be substantially free from foreign bodies which can be readily discerned by the unaided eye when examined as provided therein.

Between May 6 and July 27, 1943, the United States attorneys for the Eastern Districts of Missouri and Virginia, the Southern District of Georgia, and the Northern District of California, filed libels against the following amounts of calcium chloride: 200 cartons at St. Louis, Mo.; 600 boxes at Richmond, Va.; 394 boxes at Savannah, Ga.; and 100 cartons at San Francisco, Calif., each carton and box containing 12 ampuls of calcium chloride 10 percent. It was alleged that all shipments of the article with one exception had been shipped by the Pro-Medico Laboratories, Inc., from Brooklyn, N. Y., between the approximate dates of April 7 and 20, 1943; and that one shipment had been made by the Second Zone Transportation Officer from New York, N. Y., on or about April 26, 1943.

On November 19 and 23, 1943, libels were filed in the District of Colorado against 485 cartons, each containing 12 ampuls, of the same product at Denver, Colo., which had been shipped on or about September 25 and October 16, 1943, by the Pro-Medico Laboratories, Inc., from Brooklyn, N. Y.

On December 16, 1943, a libel was filed in the Northern District of New York against 100 cartons, each containing 12 ampuls, of the product at South Schenectady, N. Y., alleging that on or about August 31, 1943, the article had been offered for shipment and introduced into interstate commerce, and shipped from Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Pro-Medico Laboratories, Inc., in pursuance of a contract with the United States War Department, and that it was designed and intended to be delivered and received at various places outside the United States.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as a drug, the name of which is recognized in the National Formulary, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein, and the difference in quality and purity from the standard was not plainly stated on the label.

Between June 15, 1943, and April 15, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1065. Adulteration of aromatic ammonia. U. S. v. 747 Cartons of Aromatic Ammonia. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 10007. Sample Nos. 11799-F, 11805-F.)

On May 26, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against 747 cartons, each containing 10 ampuls, of aromatic ammonia at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 16, 1942, by the Handy Pad Supply Co., from Worcester, Mass.; and charging that it was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Aromatic Ammonia For use as Smelling Salts."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from that which it purported and was represented to possess, since the specifications under which the article was purchased by the consignee provided in part, "Each ammonia inhalant shall consist of a thin sealed glass ampule * * * having a free ammonia content of not less than 15 percent," whereas the article contained not more than 9.3 percent free ammonia.

On September 15, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1066. Adulteration of sterile phenolsulfonphthalein. U. S. v. 1,136 Cartons, each containing 10 Ampuls, of Sterile Phenolsulfonphthalein. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9766. Sample No. 44702-F.)

On April 9, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio filed a libel against the above-named product at Toledo, Ohio, alleging that the article has been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 25, 1943, by the Pro-Medico Laboratories, Inc., from Brooklyn, N. Y.; and charging

that it was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Sterile 1 cc Phenol-sulfonphthalein 6 mgs. ($\frac{1}{10}$ gr.) Intraven.-Intramusc."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as a drug, the name of which, "Phenolsulfonphthalein Injection," is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium which requires that injections which are solutions of soluble medicaments must be clear and free of any turbidity or undissolved material which can be detected readily, without magnification, when examined in accordance with the method described therein, but the quality and purity of the article fell below the standard since numerous undissolved particles could be detected readily, without magnification, when so examined.

On June 30, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed. On July 10, 1943, an amended decree was entered ordering that 10 cartons of the product be released to a representative of the Food and Drug Administration, and that the remainder be destroyed.

1067. Adulteration of cotton. U. S. v. 63 Gross Packages of Cotton. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to the American Red Cross. (F. D. C. No. 8426. Sample No. 14007-F.)

On September 25, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against 63 gross packages of cotton at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 13 and 19, and April 9, 1942, by the Hampton Manufacturing Co., from Carlstadt, N. J.; and charging that it was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Blue Cross Cotton * * * Weight not less than 25 grains."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as a drug, the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, but its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein, since the article was not sterile but was contaminated with viable gram-positive nonsporulating bacilli.

On November 24, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered to a local chapter of the American Red Cross.

1068. Adulteration and misbranding of horsehair ligatures. U. S. v. 126 Jars of Horsehair Ligatures. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 10081. Sample No. 44159-F.)

On June 11, 1943, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York filed a libel against 126 jars, each containing 25 strands, of horsehair ligatures at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 13, 1943, by Arthur E. Look, Inc., from Roslindale, Boston, Mass.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its purity and quality fell below that which it purported or was represented to possess, namely, "Sterile."

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Sterile," appearing upon its label, was false and misleading since the article was not sterile but was contaminated with living micro-organisms.

On August 18, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1069. Adulteration and misbranding of adhesive strips. U. S. v. 114 Dozen Packages of Adhesive Strips. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9823. Sample No. 21196-F.)

On April 19, 1943, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 114 dozen packages of adhesive strips at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Hampton Manufacturing Co. on or about March 4, 1943, from Carlstadt, N. J.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be a drug, adhesive absorbent gauze, the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its purity fell below the standard set forth therein since the compendium provides that adhesive absorbent gauze must be sterile and meet the requirements of the sterility tests for solids prescribed therein, whereas the article was not sterile but was contaminated with living organisms, and its difference in purity from the standard set forth in the Pharmacopoeia was not plainly stated on its label.